



A Family Journal--Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2.00, if paid in advance,
Or \$2.50, if not paid in the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks;

25⁰⁰ for each cont.

"REVERT WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. LVII.

NO. 36.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT
OF MILLINERY AND
FANCY GOODS.

MISS McCLELLAN

HAS added to her already large stock a new and elegant assortment of MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, to which she would invite the attention of her friends and the public, believing that an examination will satisfy them that her Goods are the best selected and most fashionable as well as the cheapest ever offered in this place. The assortment includes the new and fashionable styles of Casulieres, Silks, De Lunes, Ginghams, Calicoes, De Baige, Colburg Cloths, Muslin, Linen, Satin Flannel, Bonnets and Bonnet Trimmings, Satins, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Artificial Black Veils, Blue do. Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, French Worked Collars, Cambric, Jacquett & Swiss Edgings, Insertions, Muslins, Sleeves, Mohair and Silk Mts, Black Lace and Fringe, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Braids, Fans, &c., &c.

Call and examine for yourselves.
Gettysburg, Nov. 17.

NEW GOODS. NEW FIRM.
And the Cash System.

GEO. ARNOLD & CO.

WE have just received from Philadelphia a handsome assortment of Goods suitable for the season. Our stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, and all Goods in that line is extensive. Cheap Cloths, Cassimires, Cashmerets, Drap Deltac, Linens, Vestings, Drills, &c. &c. Call and see us. If we cannot please you in a garment ready-made, we have our Tailors constantly cutting out and making up, and can make you a garment upon short notice, and in the very best manner. Our prices cannot be beat. Give us a call.

P. S. I have given Mr. J. C. GUINN an interest, expressly for the purpose of settling up my old business. I have now been operating 37 years and have never, until now, determined to settle up my business generally. Those, therefore, who are indebted to me, either by bond, note, or book account, will please call and pay the same.

MARCH 30.—GEORGE ARNOLD.

Do You Want Bargains?
If so, go to

SCHICK'S CHEAP STORE,
Corner of the Diamond and Baltimore street.

J. L. SCHICK has just returned from Philadelphia with a full and complete assortment of Spring Goods, consisting of Black and Fancy colored Cloths and Cassimires, of all styles and patterns; also Satinets, Jans, Cottonades and Linen Cloths, for Men's wear; and Satin, Silk, and Marseilles vesting; also Suspenders, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, and Gloves, at prices to suit the times—which gentleman wishing a complete outfit, will do very well to examine.

For the Ladies—just received a superior lot of Black Silks, which will be sold low—Also Brocade, Linens, Ginghams, Bedding, Calicos, Irish Linens, Satin, Black and Purple Muslins, Dotted Silks, and Plain Muslins, Gloves, Ribbons, Collars, Dress Trimmings, &c., &c., which for variety, excellence and beauty cannot be surpassed in this market.

As you request, if although there is a good rush to Schick's for bargains, all can be accommodated. No trouble to show Goods. Therefore call in, and examine the largest, richest and cheapest stock you ever had your eyes on.

APRIL 20.—FAIRNESTOCK BROTHERS,
Sign of Red Front, f.

SECOND ARRIVAL OF
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

WE respectfully invite the attention of buyers and customers, both in town and country, to our new stock of Goods. It consists of Dry Goods, Notions, Quinceware, Cedar Ware, Crockery Ware, and Glassware, **READY-MADE CLOTHING** Clothing made to order. **ALL Goods sent free of charge, at the north west corner of the Diamond.**

JUNE 1.—JOHN HOKE.

Scythes! Scythes! Scythes!

FAIRNESTOCKS have just received the largest lot of SCYTHES ever offered in the County, which comprise a variety of makes, including SILVER-STEEL, STEEL-BACKS, &c., to which the attention of Farmers, and others are invited, assuring them that we will sell them cheaper than elsewhere.

May 16.

HARDWARE STORE.

DARICE & Ziegler
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have recently opened, at their Store in Baltimore street, and are regularly receiving, every variety of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cutlery, Springs, Axles, Chain, Trimmings, Saddlery, CEPARI-WARE, SHOE FINDINGS, O.S., PAINTS, DYED-STUFFS, GROCERIES, including every description of articles in the above line of business—to which they invite the attention of Coachmakers, Saddlers, Carpenters, Cabinet makers, Blacksmiths, Shoemakers, and the public generally. Their stock having been selected with great care, and purchased for Cash, they guarantee (for the ready money) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased anywhere.

Feb. 16.

NEW GOODS!

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!

JACOBS & BROTHER

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Merchant Tailoring Estab-

lishment in the room recently occupied by A. AYKROYD, in South Baltimore street, near the Diamond, where they will at all times be happy to accommodate all who may patronize them. Their stock of Cloths, Cassimires, Vestings, Cassinets, Cords, Summer Goods, &c., &c., is large and selected from the latest styles—all of which they will dispose of at prices as low as they can possibly afford, their system being to sell **CHEAP**, *for cash or credit*.

They will make up garments of every description in the most substantial and desirable manner, all warranted to fit and not to rip. Goods bought of them not to be made up in their establishment will be set free of charge. They are making up a lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, in the best manner, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

They have also on hand a large assortment of Hosiery, Suspenders, Shirts, Shirt Collars, &c., &c., to which they will call the attention of the public.

The Latest Fashions regularly received, Cash or Country Produce always current for Goods or Work. Don't mistake the place.

JUNE 28.—JOHN HOKE.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

If you want a good barrel of Flour, call at

HOKE'S STORE, as he has made arrangements to have always the best, which will sell at 25 cents advance.

RADWAY & CO., Proprietors.

For sale by A. D. Buchler, Druggist, Get-

tyngton.

ROGERIES.—A fresh supply of Molas-

ses, Sugar and Coffee, just received and

sell cheap by E. H. MINNIGU.

JUNE 20.

DO NOT forget to call at SCHICK'S, all ye-

who wish to purchase choice articles of

Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Soaps, and every-

thing else in that line.

Choice Poetry.

HOMeward-bound.

Rainy and rough sets the day—
There's a heart beating for somebody;
I must be up and away—
Somebody's anxious for somebody;
Times hath her been to the gate—
Three has she waited for somebody;
Midst the night, storm and late—
Somebody's waiting for somebody,
There'll be a comforting fire—
She'll be a welcome for somebody;
In her next best attire,
Will look to the table for somebody,
Though the star's fled from the West,
There's a star yet for somebody,
Lighting the home he loves best—
Warning the house of somebody,
There'll be a comfort for the chair,
There'll be a welcome for somebody—
There'll be a wife tender care—
Love's end entreats for somebody,
There'll be the little one's charms—
Soon will be welcomed for somebody;
When I have bath'd in my arms—
Ah! but how blest will be somebody.

A DUTCH CURE.

Yon I lay myself down in my lonely pale room,
Ved driz to sleep to deepest sound,
De treans, oh, how long my hot dev will come,
Till I wish I was under to ground!
Sometimes see I eat like a supper, I treans,
End out in my shoo like to live I serans,
End lack off to pot-lashes and kroes,
Den does I have, but de pot-lashes all off,
I has myself all over frize;
To de mazin I takes not de pot-lashes and kroes,
Und I am sick from home need to make me—
Oh, it shall be fun for a poor man like me—
Vat for do I eat but a bit?
Some shoo does a cure, for de driz of me,
But I alay it, and like me—a wife!

DISILLUSIONS.

A Beautiful Extract.

The following eloquent and beautiful extract is from "The Village Graveyard," written by the Rev. Mr. Greenwood, of Boston:

I never shun a graveyard—the thought of melancholy which it inspires is grateful rather than disagreeable to me; it gives me no pain to tread on the green roof of that dark mansion, whose chambers I must occupy so soon—and I often wander from choice to a place where there is neither solitude nor society. Something human is there—but the folly, the bustle, the vanities, the pretensions, the competitions, the pride of humanity are gone—men are there, but the passions are hushed, and their spirits are still—unbroken ice has lost its power of harming, appetite is satisfied, ambition lies low, and lust is cold; anger has done waving, all disputes are ended, all revelry is over, the festal animosity is deeply buried, and the most dangerous sins are safely confined by the thickly piled clogs of the valley; vice is dumb and powerless, and virtue is waiting in silence for the trumpet of the archangel and the voice of God.

THE importance of privacy as a secret of matrimonial happiness is thus beautifully described:

"Preserve the privacy of your house, marriage state, heart, from father, mother, sister, brother, aunt, and all the world—Yon two, with God's help, build your own quiet world; every third or fourth one you draw into it with you, will form a party and stand between you two. That should never be. Promise this to each other—Reneve the vow in each temptation. You will find your account in it. Your souls will grow, as it were, together, and at last they will become as one. Ah, if many a young pair had, on their wedding day, known this secret, how many marriages were happier than, alas! they are."

A. F. GITTE.

JUNE 15.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the subscriber's, in Oxford town-ship, on the first day of June.

A BAY HORSE COLT, three years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

A. F. GITTE.

JUNE 15.

FAIRNESTOCKS have just received the largest lot of SCYTHES ever offered in the County, which comprise a variety of makes, including SILVER-STEEL, STEEL-BACKS, &c., to which the attention of Farmers, and others are invited, assuring them that we will sell them cheaper than elsewhere.

May 16.

HARDWARE STORE.

DARICE & Ziegler

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and

the public that they have recently opened,

at their Store in Baltimore street, and

are regularly receiving, every variety of

Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cutlery, Springs,

Axes, Chain, Trimmings, Saddlery,

CEPARI-WARE, SHOE FINDINGS, O.S.,

PAINTS, DYED-STUFFS, GROCERIES,

including every description of articles in

the above line of business—to which they

invite the attention of Coachmakers,

Saddlers, Carpenters, Cabinet makers,

Blacksmiths, Shoemakers, and the public

generally. Their stock having been selected

with great care, and purchased for

Cash, they guarantee (for the ready

money) to dispose of any part of it

on as reasonable terms as they can be

purchased anywhere.

Feb. 16.

NEW GOODS!

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!

JACOBS & BROTHER

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and

the public generally, that they have opened

a Merchant Tailoring Estab-

lishment in the room recently occupied by

A. AYKROYD, in South Baltimore street,

near the Diamond, where they will at all

times be happy to accommodate all who

may patronize them. Their stock of

Cloths, Cassimires, Vestings, Cassinets,

Cords, Summer Goods, &c., &c., is large

and selected from the latest

styles—all of which they will dispose of

at prices as low as they can possibly afford,

their system being to sell **CHEAP**, *for cash or credit*.

They are making up a lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, in the best

manner, which they will sell as

cheap as the cheapest.

They have also on hand a large assortment

of Hosiery, Suspenders, Shirts, Shirt Collars,

&c., &c., to which they will call the attention

of the public.

THE Latest Fashions regularly received,

Cash or Country Produce always current

for Goods or Work. Don't mistake the place.

JUNE 28.—

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1857.

UNION STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,

DAVID WILMOT, of Bradford.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WILLIAM MILLWARD, of Philad'l'a.

JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT,

JAMES VEECH, of Fayette,

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Chester.

The President of Ever Green Cemetery, to whose publication we gave place last week, having used some very contemptuous remarks towards the gentleman whose communication in the "SENTINEL," in regard to improprieties at the Cemetery, has originated the present controversy, the latter asks room in our columns for a reply, which we, of course, award him. He talks plainly and energetically; and in a manner which cannot be passed over with indifference, or contemptuously treated. In a community like ours, men cannot stand with folded arms, and haughty bearing, and content public feeling.

For the Adams Sentinel.

The Ever Green Cemetery.

Mr. EDITOR:—The wrath of the President of the Cemetery Association, nursed for two weeks, has at length exploded. I have witnessed the display with interest and amusement. True, he calls me an "anonymous intermeddler," and a "mischievous," and my communication "false," and "ill-tempered," and "untruthful," and he characterizes the *SENTEL* as a "conduit of falsehood or folly," and as the instrument of "mischievous or malevolent" all which remarks, doubtless intended for me, were expected to carry grief to my wounded spirit. But, Mr. Editor, I am beyond the reach of such epithets—I pity the nature of whose violence they are expounded—and I enjoy them quite as much as I would compliments from the same source. There is this, also, to be said of them:—Considering that the President claims for himself extraordinary "respectability," that he may be very good; and if the third, the President is, I am confident, too prudent, provident, and calculating a man to concur me for declining to make a useless investment—or which, unlike him, I cannot now obtain either interest or return.

He was shot, both mortally—one instantly killed. He was on horseback, and took to the woods. Orders were given to keep out the alert, not to let him escape; by-and-by he was observed at a distance by one, on the full run; he, putting spurs to his horse, gained upon the villain, and when within 200 yards fired upon him, killing him instantly. The shot, it is said, was made by J. STOCKSLAGER, of your county, with his celebrated Lancaster rifle. He is known to be a good shot, and made of the right kind of material. The County shall ever be grateful for his perseverance; he shall be sustained and doubly rewarded. He also gave us a speech on the subject. We have taken one since, who has confessed, and involved 25 others already. They live in what is called the "Yankee Row Settlement"—which is almost entirely inhabited by such desperadoes. Many have left since they were told the consequences of remaining. The man that was shot, was the celebrated scoundrel, Peter Conklin, who, it was said, was hung in Iowa city jail last fall, by a mob, for a similar offence. He surely will not now come to life again soon. We are still continuing to follow them until the den is broken up. We hope soon to see good society restored through the action of the Vigilance Committee.

"This is a very desirable country to live in; heavy crops of wheat raised here; harvest will commence about August—all spring wheat; health very good."

On Monday last, 225 U. S. Dragoons left Carlisle Barracks for Utah.—They were under the command of Captain Duncan and Anderson.

Thirty dwelling-houses were destroyed by fire at Davenport, Iowa, on Monday last. The loss amounted to \$30,000, which is partially insured.

A Little More English Filibustering.—Recent arrivals tell us that "agents from India" state that the governor-general, on the advice of his council, had declared the annexation to the Anglo Indian empire of the States of Bijoy-Singh, Rajah of Hindon Khouch, who died on the 11th of April without heirs. The territories which have just been annexed to the British possessions are situated on the southern slopes of the Hindon Khouch, a vast chain of mountains called the Indian Caucasus, which extend from the frontiers of Persia to the Indus, in the north of Afghanistan, and in the south of Badakshan and Independent Turkestan. The States of Bijoy-Singh contain very rich and fertile districts, and possess, from their geographical position, great political importance.

Heavy Bank Robbery.—The Central Bank of New Brunswick at Fredericton, N. B., was robbed on Sunday the 29th, of a large sum in gold and five pound notes. The amount is not stated, but it is supposed to be from \$15,000 to \$20,000 in gold, and a large sum in notes. The robbers got into the basement of the building, dug through the masonry and got access to the lock. They selected the gold and notes and left the silver on the floor of the banking room. No one connected with the bank visited it from Saturday afternoon to Monday morning, so that the robbers had ample time for arrangements, especially as they had cut the wires of the telegraph line leading from the place. A reward of \$2,000 is offered for the arrest of the burglars.

Returning Mormons.—A party of nearly one hundred Mormons, just from Utah, and on route for the southern part of Kansas, where they propose to settle, passed Fort Leavenworth on the 5th. They are heartily sick of the tyrannical rule of the Mormon leaders, and were fearful, if they remained, of suffering violence during the anticipated conflict between the United States government and the Brigham Young oligarchy.

The Herald of Freedom of the 27th ultimo estimates the influx of population to Kansas the present season at 30,000, and is of the opinion that before winter sets in 100,000 will have been added to the permanent population of the Territory. Meanwhile the human current pours on with undiminished volume. Many stop in Western Missouri, and others continue on to Northern Texas. There is a regular stream of emigrants flowing south through Lawrence and other places in Kansas (says the Herald) to the number of hundreds a day, looking for a warmer climate. We also learn that, while there has been a large influx of population to Missouri the present season, there has been an immense emigration from it. A gentleman who recently came up from Arkansas reports the roads full of moving caravans, with their slaves and cattle, from Missouri, going to Texas. The same gentleman carried some three weeks at the thriving village of Monroe, and while there the road was daily thronged with California emigrants from Missouri. They were of the wealthier class, some of them having slaves and large herds of cattle.

A Great Cotton Factory.—The foundation of the largest cotton factory in the world has just been laid in Russia, on the island of Cronholm, in the river Narova, between its two ratacats. It is in the form of a grand square, and will possess 1,672 windows, 20,000 gas burners, and will employ 3,000 workmen.

ing of the Corner-Stone of the Clay Monument. The corner-stone of the monument to be dedicated to the memory of the Hon. Henry Clay, was laid at Lexington, Ky., on the 1st, with due and imposing ceremonies, and in the presence of an immense assemblage of persons of all parties and creeds. The following account of the services we make up from the Cincinnati Commercial and Inquirer:

THE MORNING OF THE DAY.—The morning of the fourth, in Lexington, was exceedingly lovely. The sky was blue, the air was sweet, and the breeze, the shady streets was so redolent of bloom of clover, the breath from blue pastures, and the aroma of growing and ripening wheat. At an early hour along all the roads leading to town strings of carriages long drawn out, coming at full trot, marking the land with streaks of dust. We thought down full the night before. The houses were full. Now the streets and adjoining were occupied. A hill westward from town was crowned by a battery, which the rising sun of Independence day, during the day stirred up the echoes at an hour of.

ASHLAND.—The especial points of visitation were hallowed to the memory of Clay. A order was Ashland, now the residence of James B. Clay, "democratic" can for Congress in the district so long entitled by his father. This is situated south side of the main road eastward the town, distant from the court-house a mile and a half, and from the road two hundred yards. The new erected on the site of the old house is a splendid building, in the style of the old one. It is, in fact, an exaggeration of the original. The grounds anderry are nearly as when they were favorite haunt of Harry of the West— popular impression that the house is bounded by ash trees, is incorrect.

The forest tree that predominates in the woods around, but locust trees the kings of the grove at Ashland.— favorite walk of Mr. Clay is pointed. It leads northward toward the turnpike. On one side is a row of gigantic locusts and the walk is bordered by tall and thick grass. The clamor about the station of Ashland by Mr. James B. is a great part humbug. His is the perfection of the idea of the who designed the old one, and the grounds are grand and lovely as when the man of Kentucky solaced himself in the shade.

SAVE OF CLAY AND HIS MOTHER.—Lexington Cemetery is in excellent condition. The grounds are broken, but in some style, and many of the monuments creditable as works of art, while trees and flowers abound. Mr. Clay's grave is now on the highest and, we most lovely spot in the grounds. It is marked by a stone, being simply a flat slab about six inches high and long. There is something in the eye exceedingly impressive in the beauty, the humility of this soul, over the grave of the great Kentuckian fame filled the world. Close by this grave is another wave in the earth. Beneath this is a daughter of Clay; beside this a plain monument to the memory of Elizabeth Watkins, formerly the Clay." On the reverse side is inscription: "This monument, a tribute to many domestic virtues, has been erected by the filial affection and veneration of her grateful sons. H. CLAY."

TION OF THE CLAY MONUMENT.

Clay monument foundation is some

yards distant from Mr. Clay's

and in a site not so conspicuous or

at.

THE CORNER-STONE LAID.

The corner-stone was laid about eleven

Saturday, in the presence of a vast

by Theo. N. Wise, of Covington,

Master of the Grand Lodge of Ma-

Kentucky, with the grand honors

ceremonies of the order, to whom the

was delivered by Henry Duncan,

on behalf of the Monument Asso-

ciation. The stone was duly examined in

the style, and pronounced "in the

of God Almighty and this assembled

to be true—a little wheat and

oil and native Catawba wine poured

the rock—the corn of plenty, the

refreshment and the oil of gladness

with three light taps of a little wood-

when the work was done, and there

adjournment to the Fair grounds to

give attention to the oration and

the oration.

will not permit to picture the im-

posing scene forming the *coup d'etat* from

the stand, when circling round the

pitheatre were seated thousands of

city and chivalry of the Kentucky

wealth, and paraded in the central

the military from Baltimore, (the

guards,) as well as from St. Louis,

Cincinnati, and Indianapolis.

High Templars in black and with

banners, mounted on caparisoned

the Masons, in blue and brilliant;

the fire companies, with decorated

the chief marshal and assi-

sting the introduction of the orator

as eminently the man to speak of

Clay. Rev. Robt. J. Breckenridge,

a proud representative of Kentucky

and lineage, stepped forward and

for near two hours, the vast and

auditory. The picture drawn of

Clay by the orator, who knew him

days of vigor and usefulness, will

invaluable contribution to the Na-

tion. Gallery of American Portraits.—

in conception, beautiful in tracing,

in filling up, and charming in

its background, the pencil of

Kentucky artist has made a likeness

and out from the canvas, almost the

and sparkling form of the great orig-

inal. As perhaps the last great work of

the artist, he seems to have aimed to

only for to-day, but for posterity—for

DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMEN.

representation of the first politicians

of Kentucky present on the

stage was large, and there was the ro-

pacity of distinguished guests

broad. The Governor of Kentucky,

Crittenden, John C. Breckenridge,

resident; James. Guthrie, and as

numerous strong and stalwart gentlemen were on the ground. Thomas H. and James B. Clay were also present, with their families, with many old pioneers, who knew Mr. Clay when he was quite young.

THE MILITARY.

Mention must be made of the military. There were half a dozen crack military companies, resplendent among which were the City Guards of Baltimore, and the Guthrie Grays, of Cincinnati. Altogether the military display was very fine, but many of the companies invited failed to make their appearance, and the Knights Templars, the Masons and Firemen, with their gorgeous regalia, eclipsed the show of plumes, brass buttons and bayonets. The civic outside the military show, was fit upon an occasion in honor of one not partial to military chieftains.

CLAY'S OLD CARRIAGE AND SERVANT.

In the procession, and the only one admitted into the cemetery grounds, was the carriage, still in good keeping, that was presented to the Hon. Henry Clay by the city of Newark, New Jersey, Nov. 23d, 1833. It was ornamented by four waving white funeral plumes at the corners, and in the rear seat was placed a bust of Clay; also the engraving of Clay's leave-taking from the Senate of the United States.—Within sat the old coachman of Clay, a venerable, but hale-looking gray-haired negro, "Aaron Dupree," who had been bred and born at the "Slashes," in Old Hanover, Va. He traveled with him, he said, when there were no turnpikes in Portugal or in England. He commenced service with him when Jefferson was going out of the presidency, and has been his faithful servant until the decease of his much beloved master.

The Fourth in New York.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Several riots occurred yesterday, the most serious of which originated in the Bowery, between a mob from the Five Points and a party of Bowery boys. The fight continued for an hour with great ferocity; clubs, stones, bottles, and fire-arms were freely used, and the Five Pointers were gradually driven back.—Eight persons were killed in this riot, and about thirty, including several policemen, were wounded. At one period the rioters had barricaded the streets, defying the police, of whom upwards of one hundred were present. Three regiments of State troops were ordered out, and kept in reserve, but their services were not required, as the riot was finally suppressed by the exertions of the police. In the minor riots two persons were killed and thirty badly wounded. In nearly all these disturbances the police were conspicuous actors.

A Bold Robbery and Recovery of the Money.—A ship-owner belonging to this city, a few days since, while going from New York to Baltimore, was robbed of his pocket-book containing several thousand dollars in the following manner:

He entered the cars at Jersey city with a lady, and there being a rush of passengers, every one was crowding for a seat. The lady in turning towards the gentleman, saw a man just withdrawing his hand from the pocket-book. She immediately exclaimed, "they have got your pocket-book;" he placed his hand upon his pocket and exclaimed, "so they have, by—" This all happened previous to their taking their seats in the cars. He saw a rush for the door, and immediately sprang forward and held the door, seizing at the same time the supposed robber by the collar, who threatened to stab the gentleman, but the lady having her eyes upon him saw the pocket-book drop under the car seat, and thus by a resolute boldness was recovered his property.—Portland Advertiser.

One of the most striking incidents in the fearful tragedy near Quebec was the conduct of Mrs. Bloomfield, whose husband is in the employ of the Grand Trunk Company at Toronto, in saving two children.—She held to a rope with one hand, keeping the head of one child above the water with the other, and holding the other up by fastening her teeth in its dress. So heavy was the load that two of her teeth gave way and were lost, yet she still retained her hold.—At last a boat came toward her, and men were screaming all around her to be taken aboard. She could not scream, but a man seeing her situation brought the boat to her, telling them she needed help most. Then her strength gave way at the prospect of relief and safety, and she came near drowning before she could be lifted into the boat. She is a slight delicate woman in appearance, and one wonders how she was able to endure so much. The children were not her own. One of them, aged eighteen months, is named Jessie, as Mrs. Bloomfield heard it called on board by its parents, who were from Glasgow. They are both lost.

More Lynch Law in Iowa.—Three men Hung and One Shot.—We learn through a Clinton correspondent that Judge Lynch has been again at work. It seems that a gang of horse-thieves have been for some time lurking in the neighborhood of Wapsipacona river, in that county, and the depredations had aroused the people to vengeance. A party went in pursuit, and several of the thieves, still in possession of stolen horses, were captured upon an island in the river. Judge Lynch at once established his court for their trial. Two were hung on the 24th ult., one was hung on the 26th, and a fourth was shot. One of those captured had disclosed the names of the whole gang, and at the last accounts the judicial mob were in hot pursuit of them, threatening to hang them also.—Chicago Press.

More Troops for Utah.—A force of over one hundred United States soldiers left New York on Tuesday by the New York and Erie railroad for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where they will be added to the troops which are soon to move into Utah Territory. Two detachments have already left the recruiting depot at Governor's Island for that destination.

The Boston Transcript says that the graves of Samuel Adams and John Hancock, two

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RESOLUTION Proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met: That the following amendments be proposed to the constitution of the commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

FIRST AMENDMENT.
There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article eleven, as follows:

ARTICLE XI. OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

SECTION 1. The State may contract debts, to pay casual deficits or failures in revenue, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts, direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of general assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

SECTION 2. In addition to the above limited power the state may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the state in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the state; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SECTION 3. Except the debts above specified, in sections one and two of this article, notwithstanding what shall be created by, or on behalf of the state.

SECTION 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the Legislature shall, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the state, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the state together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the state, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, or insurrection, no part of said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

SECTION 5. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner, or event, be pledged, or loaned to, any individual, company, corporation, or association; nor shall the commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner, or stockholder, in any company, association, or corporation.

SECTION 6. The commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation; or to obtain money for, or lend its credit to, any corporation, association, institution, or party.

SECOND AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution, to be designated as article XII, as follows:

OF NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one tenth of its population, (either to form a new county or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by the vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established, containing less than four hundred square miles.

THIRD AMENDMENT.

From section two of the first article of the constitution, strike out the words, "of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively," from section five, same article, strike out the words, "of Philadelphia and of the several counties," from section seven, same article, strike out the words, "neither the city of Philadelphia nor any," and insert in lieu thereof the words, "and no," and strike out "seven four, some article," and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"Section 5. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in every ninth year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally, throughout the state, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof; except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxable, may be allowed a separate representation; but no fewer than three counties shall be joined; and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxable to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, of which districts shall elect one representative."

"At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words:

"The city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single senatorial districts of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; but no ward shall be divided in the formation thereof."

The legislature, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divide the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts, in the manner above provided; such district to remain unchanged until the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional section to the first article of said constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:

SECTION 26. The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke, or amend any charter of incorporation herein conferred by, or under, any special, or general law, whenever, in their opinion, it may be injurious to the citizens of the commonwealth; such charter, however, that no injuries shall be done to the corpora-

FIFTH AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional section to the first article of said constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:

SECTION 27. The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke, or amend any charter of incorporation herein conferred by, or under, any special, or general law, whenever, in their opinion, it may be injurious to the citizens of the commonwealth; such charter, however, that no injuries shall be done to the corpora-

SIXTH AMENDMENT.

Resolved, That this resolution pass on the first amendment, yeas 24, nays 7; on the second amendment, yeas 23, nays 8; on the third amendment, yeas 24, nays 7; on the fourth amendment, yeas 23, nays 7.

Extract from the Journal.

GEO. W. HAMERSLY, Clerk
In the House of Representatives,
April 29, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass on the first amendment, yeas 24, nays 7; on the second amendment, yeas 23, nays 8; on the third amendment, yeas 24, nays 7; on the fourth amendment, yeas 23, nays 7.

Extract from the Journal.

JACOB ZIEGLER, Clerk

Filed in Secretary's office, May 2, 1857.
A. G. CURTIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, June 22, 1857.

REPRESENTATIVE, ss:
I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, with the vote in each branch of the Legislature upon the final passage thereof, as appears from the originals on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have heretounto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office, the day and year above written.

A. G. CURTIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

YEA—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Coffey, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Flecken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Sechell, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Strubl, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, Speaker—23.

NAY—Messrs. Crabb, Crosswell, Eppen, Gregg, Harris, Harter, Penrose and Soule—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

YEA—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Coffey, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Flecken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Sechell, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Strubl, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, Speaker—23.

NAY—Messrs. Crabb, Crosswell, Eppen, Gregg, Harris, Harter, Penrose and Soule—8.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

YEA—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Coffey, Crosswell, Ely, Evans, Flecken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Sechell, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Strubl, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, Speaker—23.

NAY—Messrs. Crabb, Crosswell, Eppen, Gregg, Harris, Harter, Penrose and Soule—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the fourth amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

YEA—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Coffey, Crosswell, Ely, Evans, Flecken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Sechell, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Strubl, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, Speaker—23.

NAY—Messrs. Crabb, Crosswell, Eppen, Gregg, Harris, Harter, Penrose and Soule—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

YEA—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bishop, Bowe, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Clever, Crawford, Dickey, Ely, Evans, Flecken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Sechell, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Strubl, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, Speaker—23.

NAY—Messrs. Crabb, Crosswell, Eppen, Gregg, Harris, Harter, Penrose and Soule—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

YEA—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bishop, Bowe, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Clever, Crawford, Dickey, Ely, Evans, Flecken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Sechell, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Strubl, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, Speaker—23.

NAY—Messrs. Crabb, Crosswell, Eppen, Gregg, Harris, Harter, Penrose and Soule—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the fourth amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

YEA—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bishop, Bowe, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Clever, Crawford, Dickey, Ely, Evans, Flecken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Sechell, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Strubl, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, Speaker—23.

NAY—Messrs. Crabb, Crosswell, Eppen, Gregg, Harris, Harter, Penrose and Soule—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the fifth amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

YEA—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bishop, Bowe, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Clever, Crawford, Dickey, Ely, Evans, Flecken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Sechell, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Strubl, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, Speaker—23.

NAY—Messrs. Crabb, Crosswell, Eppen, Gregg, Harris, Harter, Penrose and Soule—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the sixth amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

YEA—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bishop, Bowe, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Clever, Crawford, Dickey, Ely, Evans, Flecken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Sechell, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Strubl, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, Speaker—23.

NAY—Messrs. Crabb, Crosswell, Eppen, Gregg, Harris, Harter, Penrose and Soule—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the seventh amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

YEA—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bishop, Bowe, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Clever, Crawford, Dickey, Ely, Evans, Flecken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Sechell, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Strubl, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, Speaker—23.

NAY—Messrs. Crabb, Crosswell, Eppen, Gregg, Harris, Harter, Penrose and Soule—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the eighth amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

YEA—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bishop, Bowe, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Clever, Crawford, Dickey, Ely, Evans, Flecken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Sechell, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Strubl, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, Speaker—23.

NAY—Messrs. Crabb, Crosswell, Eppen, Gregg, Harris, Harter, Penrose and Soule—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the ninth amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

YEA—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bishop, Bowe, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Clever, Crawford, Dickey, Ely, Evans, Flecken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Sechell, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Strubl, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, Speaker—23.

NAY—Messrs. Crabb, Crosswell, Eppen, Gregg, Harris, Harter, Penrose and Soule—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the tenth amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

YEA—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bishop, Bowe, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Clever, Crawford, Dickey, Ely, Evans, Flecken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Sechell, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Str